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TAXONOMIC &
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BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

No. 12. Feb. 15 to 28, 1909.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS. 24745-747. Three varieties of cauliflower from Italy. Presented by Mr. Willy Müller, Naples. Received Feb. 15. In this collection of seeds were also included AKEBIA LOBATA, 24744; ALLIUM CEPA, 24748; and CITRULLUS VULGARIS, 24752.

CAJAN INDICUM. 24742. From Biloxi, Miss., grown by Prof. S. M. Tracy. Received Feb. 15. "Purple seed. Original seed from Cuba. Not as early as No. 24601." (Tracy.)

CITRUS SPP. 24715-716. Seeds presented by Mr. Jacob E. Conner, Consul, Saigon, China. Received Feb. 16. 24715. Cam Sanh. Grows particularly well at Cai-be near Saigon. The skin is green and almost as loose as the skin of a mandarin orange. I think it is as good an orange as I ever ate--splendid and about the size of a Florida orange." (Conner.) 24716. Cam Mat. Is a tight skinned fruit, yellowish green when ripe, very good to eat but awkard to handle. On every account I prefer No. 24715." (Conner.)

CUPRESSUS NOOTKATENSIS. 24712. Seed of yellow cedar from Cholmondeley Sound, Prince of Wales Island. Collected by Ranger Babbitt and presented by Mr. W. A. Langille, Forest Supervisor, Ketchikan, Alaska. Received Feb. 15.

GLYCINE HISPIDA. 24672-690, 24693-711. A collection of 38 varieties of soybeans from India. Presented by J. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in India, Nagpur, C. P. Received Feb. 10. Nos. 24693-711 are Japanese varieties of soybeans grown on Poona Farm, Bombay Presidency. Nos. 24691 and 24692 of this collection are DOLICHOS BIFLORUS.

QUERCUS SUBER. 24756. Cork oak from Seville, Spain. Presented by Mr. Peter Campbell, Kearney, N. J. Received Feb. 19. Acorns for propagating young trees to be used in acclimatization experiments.

D. G. Fairchild

SAPIUM VERUM. 24640. From Chaparral, Tolima, Colombia. Purchased from Mr. Andres Rocha. Received Feb 2. "Seeds of the Tolima (Virgen) Rubber Tree, once common in the forests of the upper valleys of the Magdalena Basin in Colombia, but to-day scarcely seen in its wild state and seldom cultivated. It grows in a temperate, almost cold but equable climate between 1800 and 3200 meters altitude, in such condtions of soil and general environment as to make the possibility of its acclimatization in Florida very doubtful. It might be tried with better prospects of success in the upper forest zone of the Philippine Islands as well as in Hawaii and Porto Rico. When cultivated in its own country it thrives splendidly. Trees 8-10 years old are expected to yield annually from 1-3 kilograms of rubber of very high quality, second only to the best Para. It flowers for the first time when about three years old. As far as is known the only way of obtaining a full yield of the latex is to fell the trees, the average product being from 5-8 kilograms of raw rubber per tree. This method is generally applied to the wild trees, which explains the rapid disappearace of the species." (Pittier.)

STIZOLOBIUM SP. 24766. From Biloxi, Miss. Grown by Prof. S. M. Tracy. Received Feb. 25. A variety of the Florida velvet bean with seeds white or nearly white. Limited experience with it indicates that it is more prolific than the ordinary velvet bean." (Piper.)

NOTES FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

AUSTRALIA, Sydney. Anderson Brothers, Jan. 15. Have advised their collector to secure seeds of salt bushes other than those previously sent; also Salicornia tenuis.

BRAZIL, Bahia. P. P. Demers, Jan. 31. Promises to send seed of a bamboo found there. Feb. 3. Will send seeds of Attalea funifera, called there Piassava. Its fibers are used for making brooms and brushes; the nut produces a fine quality of lubricating oil.

BRAZIL, Manaos. John H. Hamilton, Feb. 5. Has sent to

upper Rio Negro for seeds of Leopoldinia Piassaba, a fiber palm from the upper Amazon, which he will forward as soon as received.

CANAL ZONE, Ancon. H. F. Schultz, Feb. 6. Has taken up a number of mature branches of Panama species of Chusquea and is trying to propagate them in small plots for shipment in May or June.

CEYLON, Peradeniya. McKelway Bamber, Jan.29. Is trying to obtain seed of the citronella grasses from a man who has made a special study of the Ceylon essential oil grasses and has plots of the pure varieties. If he cannot get seed offers to send a Wardian case of plants.

CHILE, Limavida. Jose D. Husbands, Jan. 10. Sends a report regarding a factory at Valdivia for making tannic acid extract from lingue bark.

CHILE, Santa Ines. Salvador Izquierdo, Jan. 18. Will send seeds of lingue in April.

DUTCH GUIANA, Paramaribo. Botanic Garden, Feb. 11. Is sending seeds and herbarium material of a small wild bamboo growing in Surinam. Think it is Arthrostylidium Schomburghii.

ENGLAND, Cambridge University. R. H. Biffen. Offers his services in aiding in plant introduction work. They are getting together a considerable series of wheat and barley hybrids and some of them promise very well.

JAVA, Buitenzorg. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 16. Is sending seeds of Garcinia cowa and G. mangostana to use as stocks for the mangosteen.

MADEIRA. Alaricus Delmard. Feb. 7. Is sending Garcinia seed.

RECENT VISITORS.

DUTCH GUIANA, Suriname. Mr. Goldsmith H. Williams, an expert on banana plants and culture, Manager for the Suriname Division of the United Fruit Company.

The Printed Inventory is now issued for Numbers 22511 to 23322. This covers the period from April 1 to June 30, 1908. It comprises 812 numbers including plants secured by Frank N. Meyer in China. Among these are some especially interesting shade and ornamental trees from the barren mountains of the Wutai, where the climatic conditions are similar to those in our Northwestern states. His introductions from other parts of China include four varieties of the strawberry tree (Myrica nagi); the evergreen chestnut (Castanopsis tibetana); a promising dry land elm (Ulmus pumila) from Manchuria for the Northwest; the remarkable white barked pine (Pinus bungeana); four species of lilac as yet undetermined; five species of Chinese roses; a very unsual collection of 29 forms of bamboos, some of which are hardy enough to grow in the climate of Peking which resembles that of Philadelphia; and many other valuable things.

Consul Magelssen of Bagdad secured for us one of the most successful collections of Arabian date palm suckers.

Among other interesting things secured by correspondence during this period may be mentioned Cork acorns from southern Spain; a summer orange called the Natsu mikan from Japan; a collection of Indian green manure and fodder plants from Nimboli; a broad-leaved variety of alfalfa from Elche, Spain; a collection of taros from Cochin China; a collection of rare sorghums from Entebbe, Uganda; the sugar palm from the East Indies; the white Alfonso mango from Bombay; and a unique collection of wild and cultivated potatoes from the archipelago of Chiloe, Chile.